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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

A

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Reds asked U.S. ratify 1925 anti-germ war pact.*
UN again declared recess in Korean truce talks.
East Germany launched army buildup, urged ex-Nazis to join.
Russians shot down Swedish plane over Baltic.
Gromyko named Soviet Ambassador to Britain.
Italy completed Schuman Plan ratifications.
Japan barred separate peace pact with Red China.
Indo-China promised more U.S. aid for anti-Red forces.
British sued in Aden court to halt Iranian oil shipment.

Domestic. *Taft, Eisenhower clashed on policy; Harriman won D.C. primary; Sen. Brewster beaten for renomination in Maine.*
Truman laid keel of first atomic-powered submarine; Sen. McMahon urged U.S. stockpile H-bombs.
Senate shelved St. Lawrence Seaway bill, continued patronage appointments of postmasters, customs men, U.S. marshals.
House approved higher social security benefits.

B

C

KOREA

Red Move in UN on Germ War. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik, in a UN Security Council meeting (New York) June 18 which he called as the Council's June chairman, asked that the Council pass a measure urging all states to ratify a 1925 Geneva protocol against germ warfare never accepted by the U.S. American delegate Ernest A. Gross accused Russia of "fraud" on grounds that the Soviets could not be trusted to keep signed agreements. Gross proposed that Malik's measure be referred to the UN Disarmament Comm.

D Malik surprised the U.S. & other Western delegates by making no direct mention of Red charges that UN forces had waged germ warfare in Korea. He referred only to "preparations for bacteriological war being made in several states," pointed out that the USSR & 40 other countries (all Security Council members except the U.S. & Brazil) had ratified the Geneva protocol.

Gross said that despite Malik's mild speech, there was no evidence the USSR had abandoned its "campaign of lies" about the UN's alleged use of germ warfare in Korea. It would be a "fraud on the whole world," Gross continued, to place faith in Soviet "paper promises" not to stockpile & use germ weapons. Gross said the UN must have an enforcible method of outlawing certain

E weapons to insure that "no one can use them because no one has them." "Aggression is the enemy—not the particular weapons used." He cited 2 reservations to the Russian & most other ratifications of the 1925 Geneva protocol: it did not hold good with respect to (1) non-ratifiers of the protocol or (2) "enemy" states that waged germ warfare first. Gross said Russia had trumped up an excuse for using germ weapons whenever it saw fit by accusing the UN of doing so in Korea.

Malik called Gross's speech a "mendacious & slanderous outbreak," said the Council had "not heard a more aggressive statement throughout its whole existence." [See pp. 101E, 38D]

F (The Geneva protocol, never ratified by the U.S. Senate, was withdrawn by Pres. Truman in 1947 along with 18 other unratified treaties deemed "obsolete." The U.S. now proposes that germ & atomic weapons be banished under a disarmament program enforced by UN inspection.) [See p. 183J; Vol. VII, 111L]

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, who was Supreme Commander in Korea when the Reds first accused UN forces of waging germ warfare, said in Rome June 17: "As God is my witness . . . no element of that command employed any form of germ warfare at any time . . ." [See pp. 191B, 166J] The appeal by 12 U.S. Nobel Prize-winning scientists for Frederic Joliot-Curie of France to support a neutral investigation of the germ-war charges was indorsed June 15 by 5 German Nobel Prize scientists: Kurt Adler, Otto Hahn, Adolf Windaus, Werner Heisenberg, Max von Laue. [See pp. 174L, 141L]

FORESEES SOUTH KOREAN CIVIL WAR. Dr. Paul F. Douglass, American political advisor to ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee, said in Pusan June 14 the Allies should keep out of ROK political disputes or they might provoke civil war between rival factions in South Korea. Douglass said Rhee's attitude toward critical notes from Pres. Truman was, "I know you don't like me and I don't care." [See M below, p. 174C]

G

H

New Recess in Truce Talks. Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., UN Truce Team chief, declared another 3-day suspension of truce talks in Panmunjom June 17 and walked out because North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il was still denouncing the UN demand for voluntary repatriation of prisoners. Harrison told Nam, "You have merely repeated your same arguments, misleading statements & propaganda. Nothing you have said in any way contributes to the achievement of an armistice." Harrison said he hoped the new recess would convince the Reds that the UN's Apr. 28 "package" offer on armistice terms was "final." Red China's Peking (Peiping) radio said June 18 Harrison's refusal to hold daily truce meetings was a "provocative act." [See pp. 181M-182A]

J The UN Command charged June 13 that Red troops were stationed illegally inside the Panmunjom neutral zone (a 1,000-yd. radius from the conference tent). The UN admitted June 14 that shell fragments from a UN gun had fallen in the neutral zone June 5 and wounded a Korean civilian. [See p. 54D-E]

Alexander Backs UN Command. British Defense Min. Earl Alexander said at U.S. 8th Army Hq. in Korea June 15 that UN truce negotiators had taken an "absolutely right & correct line" on armistice terms and it was "a toss-up" whether there would be a truce because he could not tell "whether the Communists are K sincere." He indicated he was not in favor of adding a Briton to the UN truce team. He said a major Red offensive could be "brought to a halt in a week with very heavy losses" and with more reserves the Allies could deal the Reds a "disastrous defeat" in a counter-offensive. [See p. 181J]

Koje Breakup Finished. Removal of 1,000 Red civilian internees from Compound 62 June 19 completed Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner's "Operation Breakup" to resettle Koje Island prisoners in 500-inmate stockades. American guards used tear gas June 15 to force 500 Reds formerly held in Compound 76 to break up a demonstration in their new stockade. Discovery of an escape L tunnel from evacuated Compound 66 was reported June 16. Boatner said June 17 that Chinese POWs would be transferred from Koje to mainland camps. [See p. 181C-E]

The UN charged in the Panmunjom truce conference June 16 that the Reds were not marking POW camps properly in North Korea so they could be spared Allied air attacks. [See p. 174F]

The U.S. Communist Party Natl. Com. in New York announced June 12 it had sent Pres. Truman a telegram denouncing "the bestial massacre" of POWs on Koje and demanding that the UN Security Council order an "immediate investigation & punishment of those responsible." [See Vol. XI, p. 273D]

M **Rhee Firm on Political Feud.** ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee invoked censorship of news & publications June 14 to curb criticism of actions against his foes in the Natl. Assembly, the majority of which did not want to reelect him President next month. Rhee's Govt. also refused June 14 to lift its ban on relayed Voice of America broadcasts. The ban was explained in a note to the U.S. June 16 (not made public). British Defense Min. Alexander

conferred with Rhee in Pusan June 16, said later he was not free to divulge what was said. 1,000 Rhee supporters demonstrated outside the Assembly Bldg. June 14 for dissolution of the Assembly. [See p. 189G]

A Trial of 7 anti-Rhee Assemblymen & 5 persons who allegedly bribed them to aid a Communist plot began in secrecy June 19 before a 10-member civil-military court in Pusan. The ROK Govt. said the proceedings were closed for security reasons & to protect friends & relatives "abroad" (presumably in North Korea) of persons involved in the trial. 12 official observers from Allied nations were admitted on condition they make only secret reports to their Govts. An Assembly session June 19 voted 84-0 for a public trial & an Assembly investigation of the Communist plot alleged by Rhee. [See p. 181L]

Warfare, Casualties. The U.S. 5th AF reported a secret Red airfield 4 mi. east of Pyongyang (North Korean capital) wrecked in an attack June 14 by more than 150 UN jet planes & bombers. It was described as a potential major base for a Red air offensive in Korea. [See pp. 182C, 157L]

Allied troops captured a strategic hill from Chinese Reds west of Chorwon June 14, held it against strong counterattacks June 17. The U.S. 8th Army estimated June 17 that the Reds had suffered 3,282 casualties (1,738 killed, 1,497 wounded, 47 captured) June 8-14. [See pp. 182B-C, 158A]

The U.S. reported June 17 its casualties through June 13 totaled 109,971 (19,329 dead). [See p. 182C]

Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hudelson received an administrative reprimand from the U.S. Army June 13 for his statement that the UN could not cope with a Red offensive. [See p. 182A]

COLD WAR IN EUROPE

East Germans Launch Buildup, Invite ex-Nazis. The East German Social Unity (Communist) Party & 4 allied parties proclaimed June 17 their approval of plans for a conscripted "People's Army" which they said East Germany was "compelled to form . . . because of the decision to arm West Germany." The Natl. Dem. Party (mostly Communist-trained ex-Nazi soldiers) urged June 17 that all German World War II veterans support pro-Soviet forces. An appeal for ex-Nazi soldiers to join the People's Army was made at a Leipzig rally of 1,700 ex-Nazis June 16 by ex-Gen. Vincent Muller, who turned Communist after he was captured while leading the German 8th Army in Russia in 1943. East German Premier Otto Grotewohl said June 16 the People's Army would offset "aggressive West German mercenary troops with Fascist generals under the supreme command of Gen. Ridgway." [See pp. 166G, 94J]

A new East German budget announced by Finance Min. Hans Loch June 18 called for 31,736,600,000 East marks (about $7½ billion), a 25% increase over last year—supposedly due to East German rearmament plans. Russia's signing of an agreement to turn back 66 industrial enterprises to East Germans was announced June 4. [See Vol. XI, p. 219J]

The East German Christian Dem. Union published an admission June 15 that it had been infiltrated by "American imperialist agents." West Germans predicted many Eastern CDU members would be arrested by State Security Min. Wilhelm Zaisser's police [see p. 166F-G]. (Gen. Vasily I. Chuikov, Soviet commander in Germany, also said in a note to Western Allied High Commissioners June 19 that West Berlin had been turned into a "breeding ground" of espionage.) West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said June 18 that 7,500 persons had fled west from the East German frontier zone since June 1 to escape police "terror." Bonn reported June 16 that Red police had stamped out much resistance by East Germans against being moved from the security zone. Bonn also reported June 16 that East German Baltic ports had been closed to West German vessels. [See p. 182M]

Bonn Arms Plans. U.S. High Comm. John J. McCloy said in a letter to Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D., Ia.) June 16 that rearming West Germany would cost about $7 billion. Some West German newspapers had estimated that the projected West German air force alone would cost $15-$20 billion. [See pp. 165M, 150L]

McCloy told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. in Washington June 12 he was confident West Germany would neither quit the European Defense Community nor become an aggressive menace. The committee completed hearings June 17 on ratification of the West German peace contract & NATO-EDC linkup. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, told the committee June 13 that Germans were "able fighters," could "make a definite contribution to the defense of Western Europe." [See 182K-L, 165E]

Pres. Theodor Heuss asked the West German Supreme Constitutional Court June 11 to rule quickly on the constitutionality of the EDC treaty and not let a Social Dem. request for such a ruling delay action on the pact by the Bonn Parliament. Social Dems. hoped for a ruling that the West German constitution must be amended before the state could join the EDC. They believed they could block the amendment, which would require approval by ⅔ of the Bonn Lower House. [See pp. 166A, 158H]

(The U.S. & West Germany signed an agreement June 11 to let the Voice of America station in Munich & Berlin's RAIS [Radio in American Sector] transmitter in Hof continue to operate indefinitely. The agreement may be terminated on a year's notice after it has been in effect 5 years.) [See p. 165F-H]

Russians Down Swedish Plane. A Swedish AF Catalina flying boat was intercepted by 2 Soviet MIG-15 jet fighters over the Baltic Sea and shot down June 16 while searching for a Swedish AF C-54 training plane missing with 8 men since June 13. Sweden said the Catalina was unarmed & was downed over international waters. Russia contended it was over Soviet territory and fired on the MIG-15s first. The Catalina was landed at sea and a German freighter rescued its crew of 7, 2 of whom were slightly wounded.

A Swedish protest note to Russia June 16 said the Catalina was attacked 18 mi. southeast of the Swedish isle of Bogskaer, 60 mi. off Soviet-held Estonia and halfway between Sweden & Soviet-occupied Hiiumaa Island. The Swedes believed both the June 13 & 16 plane losses were due to Russia's secrecy patrol around an area where Soviet naval maneuvers were being held. The Swedes (Cold War neutrals, not NATO members) demanded compensation from Russia for the Catalina and punishment of Red airmen who attacked it. Swedish citizens staged anti-Soviet demonstrations outside the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm June 16-17 and booed Soviet Amb.-to-Sweden Vice Adm. Konstantin Rodionov. Swedish defense forces were ordered on the alert June 17 by their commander in chief, Gen. Nils Svedlund. The Swedes sent a naval force June 18 to the area where both planes were lost, hoped to salvage them & prove that both were shot down illegally by the Russians.

Russia charged in a note June 17 that the Catalina had violated "the Soviet frontier" and fired first on Soviet planes in defiance of an order to land at a Soviet airbase. Sweden denied that the Catalina was armed or had invaded Soviet territory but admitted that a Swedish plane encroached on a Soviet area June 13 while hunting for the lost C-54. Rodionov also demanded the return of 6 Estonians who had fled to Gotland, a Swedish island, by boat. [See pp. 27A, D, 135G]

(The Russians in Berlin charge June 14 that 2 British planes had violated the East German border near Nordhausen, Thuringia June 12. The U.S. admitted June 18 that a C-47 transport strayed from the air corridor across East Germany to Berlin May 21 as charged in a Soviet complaint May 26.) [See p. 150N]

Try Swedish Red Spies. Johan Fritiof Enbom, 32, a Communist leader & editor in Lapland, and 6 co-defendants went on trial in Stockholm June 16 for espionage. Enbom confessed June 17 that he had spied on Swedish defenses for Russia since 1941 and been involved in a Red plot to take over Sweden by 5th column tactics had war broken out in 1949 between Russia & the West. He said he got only $2,000 from Russia for his espionage work in 10 years. Swedish Premier Tage Erlander called Rodionov's attention to the Enbom case June 17, demanded an end to Soviet espionage in Sweden. [See 130A, 90M]

Gromyko to Britain. Russia named Andrei A. Gromyko June 13 as its new Ambassador to Britain to succeed new Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zarubin, 52. Gromyko, 43, was Ambassador to the U.S. in 1943-46, chief Soviet delegate to the UN in 1946-49, has been Deputy Foreign Minister for 3 years. His assignment to London gave rise to much speculation that he was being sent to exploit policy differences between Americans & Britons. But British leftwing Labor leader Aneurin Bevan, a critic of U.S. Cold War policy, said June 16 Russia was "making a great mistake" if it had such hopes. To try to "place divisions between the Western powers merely for the sake of promoting any Soviet design . . . is not the way to peace," Bevan said. [See pp. 187J, 189K, 153M; Vol. XI, 329E, 289D, H]

Briton Held as Spy. William M. Marshall, 24, a British Foreign Office radio operator, was arrested in London June 13 on

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charges that he had passed secret information to Pavel Kusnetsov, 2d secretary of the Soviet Embassy in London. Marshall worked in Britain's Moscow Embassy last year. [See p. 162H]

Italy Assures Schuman Plan. The Schuman coal-steel pool plan was ratified by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, 265-98, June 16. This completed ratification by member countries. (Others: France, West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg.) Italian Communists & Left Socialists voted against the pool but dropped plans for a filibuster against it. [See pp. 166C, 158L, 86M]

Rome Squelches Anti-Ridgway Riots. Communist efforts to organize big strikes & demonstrations against Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway were thwarted when the NATO Supreme Commander visited Rome June 16 & Naples June 17. Few workers supported the strike call and police dispersed small turnouts of anti-Ridgway demonstrators. There was a 15-min. stoppage of public transportation & slightly larger response to a one-hour general strike in Florence, a Communist political stronghold, when Ridgway stopped there June 18. He flew back to Paris from Udine June 19. [See pp. 173F, 114C]

During debate in the Chamber of Deputies June 17 over Ridgway's visit, Premier Alcide de Gasperi told Red leader Palmiro Togliatti the Reds had no "right to prepare a revolution in Italy" and "if present laws are not sufficient to curb you we shall make new ones." 5 Communists were under arrest in Leghorn June 16 as members of a sabotage ring working against U.S. Army installations there. [See pp. 114C, 90G]

The Italian Chamber of Deputies approved June 18 a measure empowering the Govt. to jail organizers of Fascist political parties. It had been passed by the Senate. [See pp. 167B, 166P]

French Rebuff Duclos. A Red request that the French Natl. Assembly debate CP Actg. Secy. Gen. Jacques Duclos' arrest was rejected June 17 by Assembly Pres. Edouard Herriot with the backing of party leaders supporting Premier Antoine Pinay's Govt. A Cabinet spokesman said raids on Red offices throughout France had yielded convincing evidence of "the elements of a conspiracy" against national security. Interior Min. Charles Brune said June 18 the Govt. did not plan to outlaw the Communist Party because "hidden in clandestinity it would be still more dangerous than in the light of day." But he said legislation was planned to bar Reds from key posts in Govt. & defense establishments and police would spray Red rioters with a blue dye almost impossible to wash off so troublemakers could be recognized. [See p. 182M]

Russian Offer on Lend-Lease Ships. Russia offered June 16 to buy 167 vessels, return 186 and pay $300 million for vessels worn out plus additional payment for craft it wants to keep in order to settle its World War II account with the U.S. for 670 lend-leased vessels. The offer, made by Soviet Chargé d'Affaires Boris I. Karavaev in Washington, was rejected on grounds that the cash settlement would be inadequate. Karavaev gave Walworth Barbour, director of the State Dept. Office of East European Affairs, this accounting for the 670 vessels: 146 have been scrapped or lost; 171 others are now unfit for navigation; the 167 Russia wants to buy are mostly small naval & army craft ranging from barges & tugs to frigates; the 186 it wants to return consist of 101 torpedo boats, 70 submarine chasers & 15 infantry landing craft. (Russia has returned 27 frigates, 3 icebreakers obtained through lend-lease. The 670 ships on which settlement has not been made were originally worth $11 billion. U.S. policy in settling all lend-lease accounts is to collect only the peace-time value of equipment still serviceable.) **[See p. 4E]**

Marshall Plan Agencies. The European Payments Union reported June 14 that Britain's sterling area deficit in trade with other countries through the EPU had reached $1,096,000,000 as against $391,500,000 in Oct. 1951. This was $36 million over the established ceiling for British indebtedness. [See p. 146D] . . . The EPU's continuation was agreed upon in Paris June 8 when the Org. for European Economic Cooperation worked out this compromise on a $223 million gold debt owed Belgium: Belgium's EPU trade quota was increased from $331 million to $417 million; Belgium will receive $43 million of the $86 million increase in gold; thus its gold claim will be cut to $180 million, which will be eliminated through a series of payments running through 1957. [See p. 98A] . . . British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden was elected chairman of the Org. for European Econ. Coop. in Paris June 6 to succeed Forgn. Min. Dirk U. Stikker of Holland. [See p. 62C-D]

NATO appointments: (June 4) David Luke Hopkins, exec. vice pres. of Baltimore (Md.) Safe Deposit & Trust Co., as Asst. Secy. Gen. in charge of defense production & supply problems [see p. 158K; Vol. X, 35B]; (June 6) Adm. Sir John Edelsten of Britain as English Channel area commander. [See p. 153F] . . . **49th USAF Air Division's** transfer to Britain was disclosed June 13. It has a wing of 45 B-45 multijet bombers, a wing of 75 F-84 jet fighter-bombers. [See pp. 126D, 7J]

Baltic Natl. Com. in West Germany, an organization of exiles from Lithuania, Latvia & Estonia, charged in Bonn June 17 that 1,500,000 persons in the 3 countries (25% of their combined population) had been sent into slave labor by the Russians. [See Vol. XI, p. 411L] . . . **Exile leaders** in the U.S. representing 10 East European countries signed a "Williamsburg Declaration of 1952" in Williamsburg, Va. June 12 in which they promised to restore human rights & political liberties in their homelands when Red regimes were overthrown. Signers: Nucci Kotta of Albania, Stefan Oususky of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Leonhard Vahter of Estonia, Msgr. Bela Varga of Hungary, Dr. Adolfs Blodnieks of Latvia, Vaclovas Sidzikauskas of Lithuania, Dr. Miha Krek of Yugoslavia, Tadeusz Romer of Poland, Grigore Gafencu of Rumania, Nicola Balabonov of Bulgaria. [See p. 55B] . . . **Bipartisan commission** on U.S. foreign policy would be established under a measure approved by a House Forgn. Affairs Subcom. June 11. The commission would consist of 2 Govt. officials, 2 private citizens appointed by the President; the Senate President & House Speaker and 2 members of Congress & 2 laymen appointed by each. The commission would draw up foreign policy plans, submit them to Congress. . . . **Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions** announced in Geneva June 7 it would conduct a $700,000 campaign to organize non-Communist-controlled labor unions in Far Eastern areas where unions had been dominated by Reds. [See p. 106F] . . . **Polish American Congress** recommended in a meeting in Atlantic City May 31 that the U.S. sever diplomatic relations with the USSR & its satellites and repudiate "the infamous & unjust agreements of Yalta & Teheran." [See Vol. XI, p. 307K]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Japan Favors Chiang Regime. The Japanese Govt. announced June 18 its recognition of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Govt. on Formosa as the legitimate Govt. for all China. A Tokio Forgn. Office spokesman said Japan had "no relations whatsoever" with the Chinese Red Govt., needed no Chinese peace treaty except the one signed with the Nationalists; the Japanese-Chinese state of war no longer existed and it was "inconceivable" that a separate peace treaty would be signed with Red China. The Chinese Red Peking (Peiping) radio June 18 denounced Japan's "criminal policy of blockade & embargo enforced . . . at the dictates of America," said it had brought Japanese-Chinese trade "virtually to a standstill." [See pp. 174M, 133C]

The Japanese Forgn. Office said June 17 that the Russians had seized 20 Japanese fishing vessels since the Allied occupation ended Apr. 28 and questioned crew members about U.S. forces in Japan. The Forgn. Office said only 7 vessels & 66 crew members had been released. [See p. 182N]

Indo-China Gets More U.S. Aid. A U.S. agreement to give Indo-China "substantially" more aid "within the limitations set by Congress" was announced June 18 at the end of a 3-day conference in Washington between U.S. officials & Jean Letourneau, French Minister for the Associated States (Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos). A communiqué said the increased aid would go mainly toward building up native Viet Nam forces. (Other sources said the U.S. had been paying ⅓ of the cost of the war against Communist-led Indo-Chinese rebels, would raise its share from about $300 million to $450 million a year.) Letourneau said June 17 the Viet Nam Army buildup program called for expansion from 4 to 6 divisions this year, to 8 by mid-1954. [See pp. 183A, 158D, 110H] . . . The French AF reported June 13 its biggest bombing attack of the 6-year-old Indo-China war: an assault on Colonial Route No. 3, main rebel supply line from Red China to the Hanoi area. [See p. 110G]

Britain Argues Iranian Case. British Atty. Gen. Sir Lionel Heald told the Intl. Court of Justice in The Hague June 13-16 it must either (1) rule that it had jurisdiction over the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute or (2) hear arguments on merits of the dispute before it could decide that it had no jurisdiction. He said Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's arguments June 9 against an Intl. Court hearing of the case contained proof that merits of the dispute over Anglo-Iranian Oil nationalization were inseparable from the jurisdictional question (issue now before the court). In rebuttal June 16-18, Iran repeated its contention that British acceptance of Iranian oil nationalization last year had been "irrevocable." Heald argued that acceptance was conditional on satis-

factory negotiations for an Anglo-Iranian settlement. [See p. 183G-H]

Oil Shipment Halted. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. obtained a temporary injunction from a British court in Aden June 18 to prevent the Honduras-registered tanker *Rose Mary*, carrying 1,000 tons of Iran oil, from leaving the Red Sea port. The ship put in there June 17 for emergency repairs. The company also said it would bring suit in the Aden Supreme Court against Europeans who arranged the shipment. The Italian Middle East Oil Co., which announced June 14 a 10-year contract to purchase 2 million tons of Iranian crude oil, chartered the *Rose Mary* to bring the first shipment to Italy for refinement before delivery to a Swiss company. Iran sold the oil at 18% below world market prices. [See pp. 183H, 143G]

Human Rights. The UN Human Rights Comm. ended a 9-week session in New York when it adjourned June 14 without completing the drafts of proposed covenants on political-civil & social-economic-cultural rights. Comm. Chrmn. Charles Malik of Lebanon blamed the Western & Soviet blocs June 13 because the draft covenants were not finished. He said the 2 blocs lacked willingness to implement the covenants by adopting machinery for their fulfillment. He also said Western nations had lost enthusiasm for the proposed treaties and that emphasis was being shifted from civil & political rights to economic & social demands made by underdeveloped countries with the backing of the Soviet bloc. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt denied that the U.S. had lost interest in the Human Rights Comm.'s work and said the U.S. would seek few changes in the draft covenants when they were taken up next by the commission (probably next year in Geneva). The commission recommended June 12 that it be authorized to hold an extended session next year so the covenants would be ready for Gen. Assembly action in 1953. [See 159G-H]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Eisenhower Campaign. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, stumping the country to explain his views and win support for the Republican Presidential nomination, announced in Detroit June 14 that from then on he would talk extemporaneously, run his campaign himself without ghost writers. "All my prepared speeches are thrown out of the window." Among opinions he has expressed during the tour [see pp. 175P-176G]:

Stalin Meeting—At a N.Y. press conference June 7: He would meet Stalin anytime, anyplace if he "had the slightest reason to believe" it would promote peace, but he thought the differences between the U.S. and the USSR could not be negotiated at present. He agreed with John Foster Dulles' demand for "a more positive" foreign policy. "We must not try to draw a little geographic line around the world and say, 'Here is the chip on my shoulder, don't you knock it off.'" France "certainly deserves our help & support" in Indo-China. "But only America, cognizant of its own economic strength, knowing its own obligations throughout the world, can decide specifically the kind of help." "I personally believe I would never send troops there. . . . We are extended far enough." But "that is just a guess. I would have to look at the whole thing."

Arms & Budget—To Republican delegates who visited him in N.Y. June 9, as reported by Rep. Christian Herter (R., Mass.): He would try to balance the budget by "stretching out military expenditures and adjusting our own armament program." "We would be safer in being certain of our own solvency and by adjusting our own armament program" than in trying to meet some "target date" based on an assumption as to "when Stalin might perform." He "objects to East-West trade which increases the military potential of Russia & her allies but desires other trade in order to maintain contact with Russia." He modified his views on offshore oil lands after reading the Supreme Court decision, was willing to go along with the court's ruling giving the Fed. Govt. title pending new legislation.*

Taxes—To delegates in N.Y. June 11: He would try to cut taxes by $40 billion, did not know how soon. [See p. 193A-B]

State Dept.—To delegates in Gettysburg, Pa. June 13: He would fire "all the top personnel in the State Dept." He favored Universal Military Training but not until the present emergency ends and the draft can be discontinued.

Politics, Berlin—In a speech in Detroit's Olympia Stadium June 14: "I am strictly a 'No-Deal' man." "A change in administration in our Fed. Govt. is absolutely mandatory." "When I say 'let's clean out corruption,' that pertains to all mechanisms of our political processes as well as the Govt. itself. It applies to political parties [and] primaries, and it applies in my native state of Texas." "We have had inept leadership" in the steel strike.

His answer to the question, "Why didn't you take Berlin?": "When we made our final battle plan, our forces lay 300 miles from Berlin, and between us and Berlin was the Elbe River." The Russians were 30 miles east of Berlin, "almost in its outskirts, and the last obstacle had been crossed." "To avoid unnecessary battles, I selected [the Elbe River as] the line, thinking the Russians should be there long before I would." "When we could have marched on [Berlin] by great heroic efforts, there were 2 other jobs to accomplish and one of them was to keep the Russians out of Denmark . . . which we did." "Berlin was a destroyed city. What was the big point in attempting to capture it, particularly as our political bosses had already told us that the line we must occupy was 200 miles to the west? After we had captured the line of Elbe and captured Leipzig, we had to retreat 150 miles . . . to get back from where our bosses had already told us we must go." Marshal Zhukov "told me that he . . . suffered about 10,000 casualties" taking Berlin. Nobody has offered to "pick out the 10,000 American mothers whose sons should have made the sacrifice to capture a worthless objective."

Troops Overseas—At a Detroit press conference June 15: He was "very, very hopeful" that no more U.S. troops would have to be sent abroad and that those overseas might start coming home soon, but this depended on "some kind of agreement that will permit us to live without the constant fear that some particular point is going to be attacked." "If exposed areas of the earth are to be saved, fundamentally they will have to be made safe by the men who live there." He opposed Atlantic Union proposals for fear they might interfere with military cooperation of the North Atlantic allies. He thought 18-yr.-olds should vote.

Far East—To delegates in Denver June 18: Turning Chiang Kai-shek's troops loose in Korea would not help much; they were needed to defend Formosa. It would be better to train South Koreans to replace U.S. & other UN troops although the latter should be kept in Korea to show the enemy they were ready for any new move. Japan will need economic help from the West and may have to trade with Red China & Manchuria.

Indorsement. The 19 Scripps-Howard newspapers indorsed Eisenhower June 16. [See p. 137G]

Taft's Issues. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) said in New York June 12 that the GOP's "great issue with the Democratic Admin." was "to preserve the liberty of this country . . . and oppose the philosophy that all good comes from increased Govt. power & increased Govt. spending." He assailed "the belief of these people that only government can benefit people . . . only government can make the great plans, only government can force them to be carried out whether the people want them or not." He opposed more federal control over relief, called national health insurance expensive, bureaucratic and designed to bring "the Fed. Govt. into every home" in the U.S.

Taft saw "no reason for price control or wage control certainly and probably none for rent control" because "prices are actually soft." He denounced high taxes which so sapped "incentive" that there was no longer "any hope for the young fellow." He said non-military Govt. agencies could be operated for about $20 billion a year, the armed forces for $40 billion "with an ultimate hope of somewhat reducing that figure." He charged that in foreign relations, "what these people have in mind is rather a planned economy for the world enforced with American money & even American arms if necessary." He urged return "to a program where we lead the world because we propagate the principles of liberty . . . we put on the kind of propaganda, the kind of organization of the free forces of the world which finally will defeat communism in the minds of men."

Taft conceded that there may be "some elements of agreement between us & Mr. Truman, particularly on foreign policy." But he saw "no reason for emphasizing those similarities." "When we have put on a campaign, we want to emphasize the differences —those things which we . . . would have done." Later, in answer to a question, he opposed any action which would destroy unity "after the election." [See p. 193H]

*Eisenhower told Texas backers in a telegram from Denver June 18: He favored legislation giving the states title to offshore oil lands; he did not think it would conflict with "the right & responsibility of the Fed. Govt. over national resources essential to the national security." [See p. 145J]

In a recorded broadcast in New York June 13, Taft said the U.S. should "drag our feet" in the Korean truce talks to let U.S. arms output increase, then arm the South Koreans and withdraw UN forces. MacArthur's proposal to bomb Manchurian bases would have worked last year, was too late now.

A "The New Deal wing of the Republican Party" can't win, Taft declared in his "Answer to Abilene," a June 19 telecast from New York billed as a reply to Eisenhower's June 4 address [see p. 175P]. Taft called himself the candidate of the "vast majority" of Republicans who reject modification of their principles "to secure the votes of New Dealers." He derided Eisenhower's plans for a $40 billion tax cut [see p. 192G], said he understood Eisenhower later decided he really meant a $30 billion cut in Govt. expenses. (Pres. Truman, asked about Taft's own pledge of a 15% tax cut, told reporters June 19 that taxes should be raised instead to help meet the federal deficit.) Changes in the

B Taft-Hartley law Taft favored would "equal out" things such as the anti-Communist oath, which "ought to be taken by employers as well as by . . . labor leaders."

Taft predicted in Wilmington, Del. June 13 that the Democrats would decide "the solid South is no longer all-important" and renominate Pres. Truman as "a last resort." He said in a TV broadcast from Washington June 15 that any Republican elected should name at least 2 Southern Democrats to the Cabinet since their political philosophy was the same as the GOP's. He said in Washington June 18 that if he were elected, he would seek Eisenhower's advice on military matters. [See p. 185D]

C **Delegate Disputes.** The Republican Natl. Com. announced June 18 that it would decide 72 Southern delegate contests and refer the remaining 23 back to state committees. It will decide which of the 2 competing 38-vote Texas delegations to seat. The contests sent back to state committees included 11 referred to the states June 13. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.), Eisenhower's campaign manager, charged that sending contests back to the states would permit Taft-dominated machines there to "sit in judgment on their own illegal action." Taft said June 14 that his opponents had written the party rule under which delegate disputes were returned to the states. This rule, written in 1944 and reaffirmed in 1948 (New York's pro-Eisenhower Gov.

D Thomas E. Dewey was GOP Presidential candidate both years), directed the Natl. Com. to settle contests over delegates at large, the state committees to settle disputes over district delegates. Natl. Committeeman Henry Zweifel, leader of Taft forces in Texas, told Eisenhower in a telegram June 16 that the reason most Eisenhower delegates were disqualified in Texas was because they "were not bona fide Republicans" but "were Democrats and intended to remain Democrats." Taft said June 18 he would "welcome" an inquiry because the Texas dispute had been "completely misrepresented by the Eisenhower press." [See 185C]

E **Army Authorizes MacArthur Role.** The Army ruled in effect June 17 that Gen. Douglas MacArthur could be keynote speaker at the GOP Natl. Convention without violating Army Regulation 600-10, which prohibits Army members on active duty from participating in political campaigns & conventions. In a statement that did not mention MacArthur, the Army said 5-star generals not assigned to duty were "considered to be in a status similar to retired officers" and therefore exempt from the prohibition. Pres. Truman said June 12 that he was keeping out of the matter and letting the Army handle it. [See pp. 184P-185A]

Foreign Policy. Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.), temporary chairman of the GOP Natl. Convention's Resolutions Com.,

F appointed John Foster Dulles June 17 as his special adviser in a move interpreted as an attempt to regain Republican unity in foreign policy. Both Taft & Eisenhower have supported Dulles' foreign policy views. Dulles said in New York June 17 that Russia's design on Japan was the ultimate aim of the attack on South Korea. He considered Russia unlikely to start a general war unless it could first get control of both Germany & Japan without widespread conflict. In an address at Johns Hopkins U.'s commencement June 10, Dulles urged the U.S. to "make clear the conditions under which our retaliatory power would be used." This, he said, would "reassure our friends, who now fear we may recklessly start an atomic war in which they would be the first

G victims." [See p. 169D]

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer said in Washington June 17 that the U.S. might not be fighting in Korea and sending men & money to Europe "& other far-flung places" if the American people or Congress "had been given the opportunity to consider and express views concerning the decisions secretly made at Teheran, Yalta & Potsdam." He said Congress had been denied information for fear of leaks "which might embarrass some foreign power" [see p. 145L]. Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), ranking Republican in the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., urged his party June 9 not to "presume that it can & should win the election by indulgence in an unjustified attack on [foreign] programs which we ourselves have previously approved." [See p. 159N]

FARMER POLITICS. 47% of U.S. farmers are Democrats, 38% Republicans & 15% independents, according to an Elmo Roper survey in the ***N.Y. Herald Tribune*** June 9. In the South, though, 66% are Democrats & 23% Republicans, while in the rest of the country 34% are Democrats, 48% Republicans. [See p. 169H] H

Harriman Wins D.C. Primary. W. Averell Harriman won the District of Columbia's 6 votes for the Democratic Natl. Convention by defeating Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) by 14,075 votes to 3,377 in the Democratic Presidential primary June 17. It was J the first primary Harriman had entered, the 2d preference poll Kefauver lost. [See pp. 176M, 169B]

Other Delegate Choices. Harriman announced in Salt Lake City June 14 that 10 of Utah's previously-unpledged 12 Dem. delegates had pledged to vote for him at the Natl. Convention. . . . Georgia's State Dem. Exec. Com. directed its 28-vote delegation to vote for Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.) June 16. . . . Arkansas' State Dem. Com. June 13 pledged its 22 votes to "favorite son" Sen. J. William Fulbright (Ark.). [See Vol. XI, pp. 387L, 332H, 317B-C] . . . Virginia's Republican State Central Com. completed its 23-vote delegation June 17 by recognizing 2 "Old Guard" delegates (one pro-Taft, one uncommitted) instead of 2 chosen by a pro-Eisenhower "rump" meeting in the 3d Dist. 13 delegates favored Taft, one Eisenhower; 9 were uncommitted. [See p. 176P] K

Payne Unseats Brewster. Maine Gov. Frederick G. Payne, 51, an Eisenhower supporter, defeated Sen. Owen Brewster, 63, a Taft backer, in a closely-fought Republican Senatorial primary (68,511 votes to 65,394 in 619 of 625 precincts) June 16. This halted Brewster's 18-yr. Congressional career (3 House, 2 Senate terms followed his 2 terms as Governor). Highlight of the campaign was a June 3-6 state legislative hearing in which witnesses named both candidates in connection with an inquiry into alleged L graft & influence peddling in the state's $20 million-a-year liquor monopoly. Both denied involvement, and the investigating committee reported no evidence that they actually were involved [see pp. 161H-J, 95P]. Robert P. Dube, 30, defeated Earl S. Grant in Maine's Democratic Senatorial primary. State Sen. Burton M. Cross won the Republican gubernatorial primary over Leroy F. Hussey & ex-State Sen. Neil S. Bishop. Ex-Rep. James C. Oliver won the Democratic gubernatorial primary without opposition. The 3 GOP Congressmen—Robt. Hale, Chas. P. Nelson & Clifford G. McIntire—were renominated without opposition. Democratic nominees to the U.S. House: Jas. A. M McVicar, ex-State Sen. Leland B. Currier (who had said he would not accept) & Philip R. Sharpe. [See Vol. XI, p. 341H]

Truman Renews Civil Rights Demands. Pres. Truman renewed his demands for strong civil rights legislation June 13 in an address to the graduating class of Howard U. Directly contradicting the views of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower & other Presidential candidates who opposed a compulsory FEPC, Mr. Truman denied "that we can leave these matters up to the states alone, or that we can rely solely on the efforts of men of good will." He said the Fed. Govt. "must live up to the ideals professed in our Declaration of Independence." Its "full force & N power . . . must stand behind the protection of rights guaranteed by our Fed. Constitution," he said. [See p. 159P]

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atom Sub's Keel Laid. Pres. Truman denounced advocates of "cut-rate" defense in Groton, Conn. June 14 during keel-laying ceremonies for the *Nautilus*, the world's first atomic-powered submarine. He hailed the ship as a prelude to peaceful use of atomic power. A full-size prototype of the atomic engine "is almost complete right now," he said. The sub's job will be to P "help secure the seas against the danger of aggression," he said, but "I pray that this ship . . . will never have an enemy to fight." [See Vol. XI, p. 407N]

Mr. Truman's denunciation of "bargain counter" defense was an obvious reference to budget cuts pledged by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower & Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) [see p. 192G, N]. He warned that the promises were made in "a political year, and politics does funny things to people who are seeking office." He

lauded Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) for atomic energy & other services [see below] and Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) for "courage" in having "tagged [Sen.] Joe McCarthy [R., Wis.] for what he is when a lot of other people were running for cover." [See p. 96M]

McMahon Urges H-Bomb Stockpile. Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) pledged June 14 that if he is elected President, he would order the manufacture of "hydrogen weapons numbering in 4 figures." He promised this by telephone from Washington to the Connecticut Democratic Convention, which met in Hartford and pledged him its 16 national convention votes (22 delegates). McMahon implied that the U.S. already knew how to make H-bombs, said the purpose of U.S. H-bombs would be to "prevent war and win us time to wage peace." H-bombs are so much more powerful than A-bombs that he doubted Stalin would risk attacking against them. He also urged (a) creation in both the U.S. and Russia of commissions "to re-think the twin problems of world disarmament & world development," (b) a UN Security Council-sponsored meeting of chiefs of state to discuss the same problems and (c) substitution of cheap atomic & hydrogen firepower for expensive conventional arms to "permit us to reduce taxes & balance the budget." (Joseph & Stewart Alsop reported in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* June 18 that an experimental H-bomb but not a "true super-bomb" will be touched off at Eniwetok "at the end of the summer." The first true super-bomb will have the power of 2 magatons [2 million tons] of high explosive, compared to the "over 100 kilotons" [100,000 tons] of the last Eniwetok A-bomb. It could "achieve total destruction in an area of just under 100 square miles." It could be carried only by heavy bombers, therefore Gen. Curtis LeMay was demanding "11 additional wings of the largest jet bombers" at a cost of $10-15 billion.) [See pp. 137G, 170K]

CONGRESS

Seaway Bill Shelved. An Admin. bill authorizing joint U.S.-Canadian development of the St. Lawrence Seaway & Power Project was killed for the current session when the Senate voted 43-40 June 18 to send it back to the Forgn. Relations Com. for "further study." The vote: 24 R., 19 D. vs. 24 D., 16 R. The vote came less than an hour after the Senate heard a message from Pres. Truman warning that "if Canada builds the waterway . . . we will pay toll on every ton of steel that comes from the iron deposits in Labrador, Liberia & Venezuela." He said the waterway would "prevent our steel mills in the Midwest from moving to the East Coast," as "happened to the textile mills in New England." (Midwestern steel mills are said to face the possible future necessity of having to move east to be near new ore sources if Western sources wear out, unless they can afford to bring in ore from more distant sources; see Vol. XI, p. 17P.) Mr. Truman also warned that if Canada builds the waterway, "then no doubt some future Administration will allow New York and Quebec to obtain all of the power"—"one of the worst things that could happen to the Northeast." Canadian officials announced plans to get started without U.S. participation. [See p. 120B]

Social Security Rise Voted. A bill to increase social security payments to the aged by 12½% (minimum $5 a month) was passed by 360-22 House vote June 17 and sent to the Senate. The vote: 194 D., 165 R., 1 Ind. vs. 20 R., Dems. Frank E. Smith (Miss.) & Clark W. Thompson (Tex.). The measure (1) raises maximum family benefits from $150 a month to $168.75, (2) protects the benefit rights of armed forces members & disabled persons, (3) authorizes pensioners to earn up to $70 a month (present maximum $50) without losing benefits and (4) permits extension of coverage to members of state & local retirement systems in certain cases. (The Senate approved June 12 and sent to the House a bill giving cost-of-living raises to pensioned civil service workers. Maximum annual raise: $324. A sharp price drop could end the increase.) [See p. 168G-H]

Patronage Reforms Rejected. Pres. Truman's proposals to end political patronage in appointment of postmasters, customs officials & U.S. marshals (1952 Reorg. Plans 2, 3 & 4) were defeated by the Senate June 18. The Post Office plan lost by a 56-29 vote (28 D., 28 R. vs. 15 D., 14 R.). The customs plan was defeated 51-31 (28 D., 23 R. vs. 16 D., 15 R.) and the marshal reform 55-28 (29 D., 26 R. vs. 15 D., 13 R.). A 49-vote constitutional majority of the 96 Senators was needed to defeat each plan. Each had been approved by the Hoover Comm. and the Natl. Civil Service League. [See p. 119P]

Other Bills Passed. $2,758,318,000 authorization to build &/or improve 250 U.S. military bases in the U.S. & abroad; by 332-7 House vote June 12; to Senate. $2,089,277,000 of the sum was for the Air Force, $1,133,938,000 of it for secret projects including foreign bases from which the U.S. could A-bomb Russia. [See p. 183P] . . . Compromise bill keeping the Govt. in the synthetic rubber business 21 months more (until Mar. 31, 1954); by Senate June 13, House June 16; to President. [See p. 160J] . . . 3d 15-day extension (to June 30) of Pres. Truman's war powers; by House June 12, Senate June 13; signed by President June 16. [See p. 185L] . . . FCC bill amendment exempting radio & TV stations from libel suits resulting from remarks by political candidates; by 92-27 standing House vote June 17 (the bill itself was approved by voice vote); returned to Senate. It bars stations from censoring candidates' speeches. [See p. 160G] . . . Bill authorizing Army, Navy and Air Force to commission women physicians, dentists & other medical specialists; by Senate June 17; to President. [See p. 160K]

Campaign Funds Unit. Rep. Hale Boggs (D., La.) became chairman of a special House Campaign Expenditures Com. June 16 [see p. 25M-N]. The Republican Natl. Com. reported to the House June 16 that its contributions totaled $509,855, expenses $281,065 in the period Jan. 1-June 1. [See Vol. XI, p. 372B]

INVESTIGATIONS

Chinese Spy Orders Reported. Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) told the Senate June 9 that he had seen documents which indicated that Chinese Nationalist Air Force officers in the U.S. during 1945-48 were ordered to spy on atomic secrets & on "military targets" within the U.S. The documents included purported messages from Gen. C. J. Chow, a Chiang Kai-shek aide, containing "elaborate instructions for espionage." Morse said that Chen Chi-mai & Gen. Peter T. K. Pee of the Chinese Nationalist Embassy in Washington had denied authorship of documents he had placed on the record Apr. 10 but that other informants insisted Chen & Pee wrote them. [See p. 118M]

Space Secret Steal Charged. U.S. Atty. Myles J. Lane, prosecutor of the 16 2d-string Red leaders on trial in New York, charged in a June 1 speech that spies gave Russia secret information about U.S. plans for "sky platforms" in space "before some of our own top people knew about the project." Convicted spy David Greenglass disclosed the leakage, Lane said [see Vol. XI, pp. 295L, 117E]. Ex-CP official John Lautner, in his 4th week of testimony in the N.Y. Communist trial, said June 10 that in 1948 the party began planning to go underground. It foresaw the loss of 90% of its members, he said, the N.Y. State section alone being expected to drop from 30,000 to 3,000. The underground would be organized in systems of 3s, the top group of 3 giving orders to 3 units of 3 persons each and so on down. Lautner said he prepared hiding places for party leaders, hid 1,000 printing & mimeograph machines, listed "ham" radio operators and drew up a list of persons to hold party funds. He testified June 9 that in 1949, CP students were taught that "in case of a war against the Soviet Union, the task of every Communist would be to wage a struggle, if necessary, against our own imperialist government" [see p. 128P]. (Louis F. Budenz, ex-*Daily Worker* managing editor who testified May 1 that the CP goal was "violent shattering" of the U.S. and other "bourgeois" governments, revealed May 2 that he himself had recruited one of the 16 defendants, Arnold S. Johnson, into the CP.) [See pp. 129A, 122D; Vol. XI, 276M]

SCAB Hearings. John Gates, jailed *Daily Worker* editor who testified June 9-16 before the Subversive Activities Control Board, insisted June 12 that the Communist Party would "never go underground of its own accord" but was being driven underground by Govt. harassment. The U.S. CP was "fully autonomous" and had views identical to the Russian CP's only because "there is no difference between the national interests of the people of the U.S. and . . . of Russia," he said. He denied June 16 any central direction of world communism from Russia [see Vol. XI, pp. 326C, 213J]. The SCAB hearings were on Govt. proceedings to make the CP register as an agent of Moscow. (Ex-*Worker* managing editor Budenz told the SCAB Apr. 15 that he had made more than $71,000 on books, articles & lectures on communism in the 7 years since he quit the CP in addition to his pay as a Fordham U. professor, but he said he also had "expenses as an ex-Communist.") [See pp. 128P-129A]

UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie denied June 6 that it was UN policy to "purge" his staff of U.S. Communists. [See p. 161N] . . . **Irving Kaplan,** discharged UN official, refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. June 10 whether he was or had been a Communist or knew others involved in Communist

cases. [See p. 161N] . . . **Elizabeth Bentley,** ex-Red courier, told the Senate Internal Security Subcom. May 29 that 2 Communist groups were probably still at work in the Govt. She had known of 4, she said, but 2 had been exposed. [See p. 17N] . . . **Fed. Dist. Judge John C. Bowen** ruled in Seattle June 10 that Coast Guard loyalty-screening proceedings had violated the constitutional rights of 3 ship stewards. He dismissed indictments charging the 3 with taking merchant marine jobs without proper documents. [See Vol. XI, p. 260H] . . . **Dr. Harry Grundfest** of Columbia U., chairman of the American Medical Advisory Board to Hebrew U. and the Hadassah Medical School in Israel, has been denied a passport for travel to Israel, the State Dept. revealed June 2, because his trip "would not be in the best interests of the U.S.". . . **Benjamin Saltzman,** 57, father of an American GI killed in World War II, was ordered deported under the McCarran Act June 3 on grounds he was a CP member in 1936-38. Saltzman, an alien, was born in Latvia, lived in the U.S. for the past 39 years. . . . **Hilde Speer,** 16, daughter of convicted Nazi war criminal Albert Speer, will be allowed to spend a year in the U.S., the State Dept. revealed June 18. She had originally been denied permission for fear of "unfavorable publicity." [See Vol. VI, p. 324H]

ARTS & SCIENCE

AMA Meets. Pres. Truman's appointment of a Comm. on the Health Needs of the Nation was denounced as "politically motivated" by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Assn. June 11 at the AMA's 101st annual meeting held in Chicago June 9-13. However, the AMA ruling body refused demands of retiring AMA Pres. Dr. John W. Cline, incoming AMA Pres. Dr. Louis Hopewell Bauer (inaugurated June 10) and the AMA trustee board that Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, chairman of Mr. Truman's commission, be condemned for "unwarranted attacks on the leadership of American medicine." The AMA said the commission was formed for "the purpose of removing a very troublesome issue from public consideration during an election year." Magnuson, defending the commission before an AMA committee June 10, insisted it was completely free of politics and that Fed. Security Admin. Oscar R. Ewing would be allowed no control over it. He said the AMA was "becoming prisoners of our public relations men" [Whitaker & Baxter of San Francisco], who were keeping the "fight going" to collect big fees. He urged organized medicine to drop its "public-be-damned" attitude. When told of the pending resolution against him, he said June 9: "My conscience is clear. They can all go to hell. . . . The patient comes first" [see p. 6B]. The AMA House June 12 denounced the amended Social Security bill as containing "a provision to aid in the socialization of medicine." [See pp. 194F, 192N]

A highlight of the AMA meeting was a "live" telecast June 10 of 8 minutes of a 3½-hr. operation for partial removal of a 60-yr.-old man's ulcerated stomach [see p. 91H]. Use of "atomic cocktails" of radioactive iodine for treatment of overactive thyroid glands was reported by a U. of Chicago team headed by Dr. Dwight E. Clark June 13. The iodine is absorbed by the thyroid where its radioactivity breaks down overactive tissue. Hyaluronidase, an extract of bull's sex glands, has been successful in preventing formation of human bladder & kidney stones and sometimes in shrinking stones already present, according to Wyeth, Inc. scientists June 10. Dr. Edward J. McCormick of Toledo was named AMA pres.-elect June 12. Dr. Paul White of Boston, cardiologist, was chosen winner June 9 of the AMA's distinguished service award, U.S. medicine's highest honor. [See Vol. XI, p. 199L]

Press. Employes of the 111-year-old *Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Enquirer* received an option June 7 to purchase the newspaper from the estate of the late John R. McLean. They were given 3 months to repay $7,600,000 lent by the Portsmouth Steel Corp. [See p. 59L] . . . Fed. Judge Roger Foley ordered 10 Las Vegas gambling houses June 16 to restore advertising they had withdrawn from the *Las Vegas Sun.* Publisher Hank Greenspun charged the advertisers were intimidated by Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) [See p. 155K] . . . *The Boston* (Mass.) *Post* was sold June 17 to financier John Fox. [See pp. 155H-K, 59L-M]

Censorship. The Maryland Board of Motion Picture Censors' authority to restrict the showing of films was limited by a decision of Md. Atty. Gen. Hall Hammond June 12 to determining whether they are obscene or indecent. [See p. 179J] . . . An Appelate Court decision in Albany, N.Y. upheld June 13 a N.Y. State Board of Regents ban on the French movie *La Ronde* on grounds it "would tend to corrupt morals." The British Film Academy voted the picture best of 1951. [See p. 170G]

Television. The British House of Commons approved by 297-269 June 11 a Govt. White Paper on broadcasting which proposed that the BBC's charter be extended for 10 years but its monopoly be ended by establishment of competing commercial TV stations in Britain. [See p. 43L; Vol. XI, 229N] . . . Columbia Pictures announced June 9 it had signed a contract to produce 39 films for a Ford Motor Co. TV show. . . . The FCC turned down a request June 11 by the American Civil Liberties Union to deny licenses to radio & TV stations for alleged blacklisting of performers on political grounds. [See 160G]

James Michael Curley, 77, 4 times mayor of Boston, became a disc jockey June 15 on WBMS, Boston. His contract allowed him complete freedom of speech. [See Vol. XI, p. 356K]

NEW BOOKS

ANNE FRANK: The Diary of a Young Girl, trans. from Dutch by B. M. Mooyart-Doubleday, with introduction by Eleanor Roosevelt. Account of Jewish family hidden from Nazis for 2 years in Amsterdam attic. June 12. (Doubleday, 285 pp. $3)†

CAVALCADE OF THE AMERICAN NOVEL: From the Birth of the Nation to the Middle of the 20th century, by Edw. Wagenknecht. May 26. (Holt, 575 pp., $6.50)†

CONQUEST BY TERROR: The Story of Satellite Europe, by Leland Stowe. Life behind Iron Curtain as told to Stowe by recent refugees. Apr. 28. (Random House, 300 pp., $3.50)†

THE EXPLORATION OF SPACE by Arthur C. Clarke. Science fiction & proposed trips to Mars. BOMC July choice. June 18. (Harper, 199 pp., $3.50)*

THE SECRET ROAD by Bruce Lancaster. Semi-fictional spy story of U.S. Revolution. June 17. (Little, Brown, 259 pp., $3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Central African Plan. A British Govt. White Paper June 18 gave details of a "Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland" proposed by Britain and discussed in a London conference in April with white settlers from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia & Nyasaland (combined pop. 6 million Africans, 200,000 whites; combined area 488,000 sq. mi.). The plan called for (1) a 35-member Federal Assembly with 17 members from So. Rhodesia, 11 from No. Rhodesia, 7 from Nyasaland—all elected except 2 British appointees and containing at least 6 Negro members; (2) an independent 7-member African Affairs Board (chairman, one Negro & one white from each territory, all appointed by Britain) to safeguard native interests; (3) a Fed. Prime Minister & Cabinet and territory governors appointed by Britain; (4) a Fed. Governor General to represent the British Crown. Britain announced that another conference to perfect a draft of the plan would be held in Victoria Falls, So. Rhodesia in September. [See p. 146L]

China Trade. The Board of Trade revealed June 16 that British companies had contracted to sell $9.8 million worth of textiles & $8.4 million worth of chemicals to Red China provided they could obtain export licenses from the British Govt. The contracts were negotiated by a private British trade delegation after the recent Moscow Economic Conf. [See pp. 162G, 126F-G]

Transport Comm. announced June 16 that the 4-yr.-old nationalized transport system showed its first profit last year: $317,962 net as against a $39,480,000 deficit in 1950. [See Vol. VIII, p. 9D] . . . **Meat rations** in Britain were increased June 15 from 16¢ worth to 22¢ worth a person weekly. Meat prices were raised an average of 4⅔¢ a lb. [See p. 34A] . . . **Divorces** in Britain totaled 38,551 in 1951 for an increase of 8,683 over 1950, the Govt. reported June 7. Desertion was the most frequent cause. [See p. 171N] . . . **Appointments:** (June 19) Sir Stephen Holmes, 55, as high commissioner to Australia [see p. 65K]; (June 19) Anthony Gardner-Brown, 39, to succeed Charles P. Bethel as Bahamas Colonial Secretary.

Austrian Audit Office charged June 13 after an investigation of the Creditanstalt & Laenderbank that the 2 nationalized banks had diverted dollar exchange (some from Marshal Plan

funds) to their foreign affiliates instead of using it to increase Austria's hard currency holdings. [See p. 182J] . . . **West Germany** offered June 17 to pay 3 billion Deutsche marks ($714 million) to satisfy Israeli & other Jewish claims for damages inflicted on Jews by the Nazis. [See p. 150P] . . . **Yugoslavia** announced June 18 it was reducing its diplomatic mission in Sofia to one attaché because Bulgaria had rejected 3 notes of protest against the alleged kidnapping of a Yugoslav Embassy employe. [See p. 187F; Vol. XI, 318L]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended June 14

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$23,297,000,000	$23,296,000,000	$21,756,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,830,000,000	$28,842,000,000	$27,499,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$20,424,000,000	$20,530,000,000	$18,992,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,071,450,875	$9,472,881,875	$8,117,412,653
England note circulation (£)	1,425,618,000	1,420,092,000	1,340,875,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	6,176,600	6,266,418	6,158,195
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	149.45	149.11	142.25
Bond sales	$18,462,400	$14,485,700	$12,327,420
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.08	99.07	98.47
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	120,307	117,814	147,355
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,080,700	[e]	6,168,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,380,000	8,950,000	8,666,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,005,006,000	6,810,727,000	6,733,662,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]684,243	697,026	813,326
	May	**Apr.**	**May 1951**
Steel output (tons)	8,261,000	7,991,142	9,100,155
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.60⅞	$2.69¼	$2.69⅛
Corn (bu.)	$2.12¼	$2.09	$1.99
Cotton (lb.)	$.4155	$.4125	$.4606
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.45	$6.43	$7.07
Consumers' index (BLS, 1935-39=100)	**Apr. 15** [f]188.7	**Mar. 15** 188.0	**Apr. 15, 1951** 184.6
Foods	230.0	227.6	225.7
Apparel	202.7	203.5	203.6
Rent	140.8	140.5	135.1
Monthly whlsl. commod. index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	**May** 111.6	**Apr.** [g]111.8	**May 1951** 115.9
Farm products	108.1	108.7	115.7
Processed foods	108.6	108.0	112.3
Textile products & apparel	99.4	99.9	114.8
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	**This Week** [d]111.7	**Last Week** 111.5	**Year Ago** 115.1
BUSINESS:			
Failures (June 5)‡	120	136	172
Consumer buying (1935-39=100)‡	**May** 331.4	**Apr.** 342.4	**May 1951** 335.8
	Apr.	**Mar.**	**Apr. 1951**
New incorporations‡	8,284	7,902	7,653
Personal incomes (ann. rate)§	$258,900,000,000	$258,200,000,000	$249,000,000,000
Imports§	$962,500,000	$892,100,000	$1,100,000,000
Exports§	$1,416,000,000	$1,382,100,000	$1,285,000,000
Privately-owned U.S. merchant fleet June 1 (Natl. Fed. of American Shipping)		**Ships** 1,281	**Tonnage** 15,300,210

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate; the U.S.'s 2 millionth passenger car of 1952 was built June 16 ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, June 4 [b]June 7 [c]May 31 [d]June 10 [e]Not available [f]1,000,000 auto & other workers whose pay was tied to the index lost 1c an hr. in pay as a result of a .2% drop in the index since January [g]Corrected

OBITUARIES

Jack Barricini, 49, founder of Barricini candy-store chain; June 14 in White Plains, N.Y.

Zalman Berul, 73, member of pre-revolution Russian parliament, writer for Jewish publications; June 14 in Philadelphia.

Walter W. Birge, 74, pioneer in development of rayon, expres. of Air Reduction, Industrial Rayon; June 13 in Boston.

James Robertson Burnett, 81, publisher & editor of *Charlottetown* (P.E.I.) *Guardian,* a founder of Canadian Press; June 12 in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Grace Lou Comiskey, 31, part owner of Chicago White Sox baseball club; June 15 in Chicago of heart attack.

Charles Elmore Cropley, 57, clerk of U.S. Supreme Court who began work there as page boy in 1908; June 17 in Washington.

Emma Eames, 84, Met. Opera soprano 1891-1909; June 13 in New York.

Michael Cardinal von Faulhaber, 83, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Munich, opponent of Nazism; June 12 in Munich.

Eugen Friedlaender, 73, German-born corporation lawyer, ex-counsel to Hohenzollern family; helped bring about land reform under Weimar Republic; June 16 in New York.

Albert Eugene Gallatin, 70, painter, art collector & author, trustee of Phila. Museum of Art; June 15 in N.Y. of heart ailment.

Tom Carbry Gooch, 72, publisher & editor of *Dallas Times Herald,* chairman of radio sta. KRLD; June 13 in Dallas, Tex.

John Francis Havemeyer, 76, retired head of Concrete Steel Co., pioneer in introducing U.S. autos in Europe; June 15 in New York of heart ailment.

Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, 75, vice-chancellor of St. Andrews U. (Scotland), chemist; June 12 in St. Andrews, Scot.

Mrs. Bonner King, 52, wealthy mother of Sheppard (Abdullah) King, who embraced Moslem faith to marry Egyptian dancer Samia Gamal; June 15 in Houston, Tex. [See Vol. XI, p. 384N-P]

Dr. Andrew Cowper Lawson, 90, geologist at U. of Calif., authority on earthquakes; June 16 in San Leandro, Calif.

Capt. Frank Robert McCrary, 72, naval aviation pioneer who developed U.S. Navy dirigible airships; June 10 in Oakland, Calif.

William Pawley, 47, stage & screen actor; June 15 in N.Y.

Fyodor Samoilov, veteran & Soviet historian of 1917 Bolshevik revolution; death announced June 14 in Moscow.

William E. Scripps, 70, publisher of *Detroit News,* founder of first radio & TV stations (WWJ) in Detroit; June 12 in Detroit of respiratory ailment.

Eric Gordon Underwood, 59, English author, founder of American & British Commonwealth Assn., promoter of Anglo-American friendship; June 10 in Hambleden, Eng.

August Weisbrod, 55, who rose from a waiter to become owner of Sherry's restaurant & catering service; June 16 in New York.

Arthur Barton Wood, 81, chrmn. of Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada; June 14 in Montreal.

Lee Woodward Zeigler, 84, mural painter of religious & historical subjects; June 16 in New Windsor, N.Y.

SPORTS

Baseball. Righthander Carl Erskine, 25, pitched a no-hit, no-run game (only one batter reached base, on a walk) as Brooklyn defeated the Chicago Cubs, 5-0, in Brooklyn June 19. [See p. 164J] . . . Louis (Bobo) Newsom, about 45, was signed June 16 by the Philadelphia Athletics as a relief pitcher [see p. 166F]; Tommy Holmes, 34, Braves' ex-manager, June 13 by Brooklyn as outfielder & pinch hitter. [See p. 180C] . . . Sold: Outfielder Cal Abrams June 8 by Brooklyn to Cincinnati (amount undisclosed). . . . Traded: Outfielder Archie Wilson June 8 by Washington to Boston Red Sox for Outfielder Ken Wood. [See p. 148K; Vol. XI, 392E] . . . Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. tournament final in Omaha June 17: Holy Cross 8, Missouri U. 4. [See Vol. XI, p. 192K; Vol. X, 208G]

Football TV. Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. members approved 185-15 (in a mail referendum tallied June 12) a 1952 football television plan which permits the national televising of one major college game each Saturday from Sept. 20 through Nov. 29 and on Thanksgiving Day, Friday nights & Sundays. No team may appear on TV more than once during the season. The Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, Notre Dame president, said June 13 the plan is "illegal and unfairly restricts an institution's right to televise." [See Vol. XI, pp. 408J, 136H-J]

Golf. Natl. Open championship, Dallas: won June 14 by Julius Boros, 32, of Southern Pines, N.C., in his 3d year of professional competition. He won $4,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 200L-M] . . . Women's collegiate championship, Columbus, O.: won June 14 by Mary Ann Villegas, 19, of St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans.

Tennis. Wightman Cup (U.S.-British women's team matches) in Wimbledon, England: won June 13-14 for 16th successive time by U.S. team (Shirley Fry, Doris Hart, Louise Brough, Maureen Connolly), 7-0. [See Vol. XI, p. 280G]

Track & Field: Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. meet, June 13-14 Berkeley, Calif.: team title won by U. of Southern Calif. for 16th time in 31 years. [See Vol. XI, p. 208G] . . . Jim Peters, Britain, ran the fastest marathon ever recorded, 2 hrs. 20 mins. 42.2 secs., in the Windsor-to-Chiswick (Eng.) race June 14. [See p. 172G]